PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Senator Coke Distressed Over the Condition of New England Workingmen.

The House Spends the Day in Discussing and Amending the Nicaragua Bill-Messrs. Oates and Herbert Court a Foreign War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- Mr. Chandler presented hree additional mentorials, numerously signed, from three voting precincts in Orangeburg county, South Carolina, alleging denial of the right of voting in the late election, and praying for an investigation. Re-

The public printing deficiency bill was reported back without amendment, by Mr. Hale, and was

It appropriates \$63,000 for that purpose and \$5,-000 for the observation of the eclipse of the sun on the 1st of January next.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Teller, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the of fice of the supervising architect of the Treasury, during the administration of the present supervising architect, was taken up.

Mr. Vest moved to amend the resolution by making it include, also, the administration of the last supervising architect.

Mr. Teller accepted the amendment. Mr. Allen inquired of Mr. Vest what the object of

the amendment was. Mr. Vest said he took it for granted that the proposed investigation was not a personal attack. He interded none by his amendment. But if he had learned anything as a member of the committee on pu'alic buildings and grounds, with which he had been nnected ten years, it was the absolute and unquestionable vice of the present system in regard to the construction of public buildings. He would put the whole matter of the construction of public buildings under the contract system, which, he said, was infinitely superior to the other system. In that connection he told of a conversation which he had recently had with General Casey, "the best adminis-trative officer in the erection of public buildings in the United States, if not in the world," in which Gen-eral Casey compared the cost of frescoing and plastering in the south wing of the state, war and navy building by days' work-\$108,000-with the cost of the like work in the north wing, exactly the same dimensions, by contract—\$33,000—the latter work being done in one-third of the time that the other oc-

Mr. Teller did not understand his resolution to be a might be a reflection on the manner in which the duties of the office are performed. He supposed they were done just as they had been for the last twentyyears. The vice was in the system. Mr. Gibson spoke of architect Freeret as a citizen of Louisiana whom he had known for years, and than whom he had never known a more honorable man. Mr. Teller disclaimed an attack on anybody in his

Mr. Vest remarked to Mr. Gibson that he supposed that the ground of the resolution was the charge contained in the Washington Post, giving names and

Mr. Hawley moved to amend the resolution by striking out the preamble and merely instructing the committee on public buildings and grounds to investigate the conduct of the office

Mr. Spooner referred to the testimony taken by the committed on civil-service reform, showing that the gentler an who had been sent from Washington to select the site for the Binghamton (N. Y.) public building, had been guilty of the gravest and grossest impropriety. He should never think of imputing that to the supervising architect, but it showed the necessity of an investigation of the office.

Finally the resolution was modified as suggested by

Mr. Hawley and was agreed to. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Plumb, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the purchase of bonds since March 4, 1885, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Chandler gave notice that, on the first day after the holiday recess, he would move to take up his resolution for the associations. lution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Louisiana election of last April.

The bill for opening the Lake Borgne outlet in Louisians was reported back adversely.

The Senate then took up the tariff bill, resuming its consideration at Schedule I (cotton manufactures.) Mr. Vest moved to amend the first paragraph of the schedule by striking out the words "10 cents per sound" (applied to thread, yarns, etc., valued at not exceeding 25 cents per pound), and inserting the words "35 per cent. ad valorem." The amendment was debated at considerable length by Mr. Vest and

As a companion piece to the "fancy picture" which Senator Edmuds recently drew of the enjoyments of the American workingmen Mr. Coke read with runming comments, the testimony of Thomas O'Donnell, a mule-spinner in Fall River, Mass., taken by the Blair committee, showing that for himself and his wife and two children he had not earned \$150 in a year; that he had no help outside; that he had a couple of dollars' worth of coal in the preceding winter; that he picked up a little wood along the shore, and shov-eled up clams for food; that he had not had more than two pounds of pork in a month, and not five pounds of beef in the year; that his wife had only one dress, costing about \$2 since her marriage, six years before; that this condition of things had existed for more than six years to his knowledge; that it was not confined to him, but that there could not be less than a thousand operatives in Fall River in like condition; and that he did not know what was Wrong, but that something was wrong. That, said Mr. Coke, is the condition of the protected American

Mr. Coke, is the condition of the protected American workingmen, to pay whom, and to support whom and their families, the American people are taxed an average of 47 per cent, on everything they eat, drink or wear, and even en the grave-clothes of the dead.

Mr. Blair explained that he had examined the witness O'Donnell, who, no doubt, told the truth and presented a pitiable appearance, but his condition and that of others like him was largely due to the tariff agitation of that time, which had diminished employment and had caused a feeling of uncertainty among manufacturers at the North.

manufacturers at the North.

Mr. Coke reminded M. Blair that the same conditions had existed for over six years. Mr. Dawes admitted that such cases did exist, but he asked Mr. Coke which was the better remedy-to furnish employment or take it away! He quoted Mr. Carroll D. Wright to show the amount of deposits in the Massachusetts savings banks was \$315,000,000, and that 75 per cent. of the amount represented the

deposits of wage-earners. Mr. Coke turned from the cotton operatives of Mas-sachusetts to the miners of Pennsylvania, and quoted the testimony of Mr. John Jarrett to the effect that 90,000, is pitiable and miserable, that they were illpaid, and suffered from the "truck system," under which they had to pay 100 per cent, more than other people; and that the English coal miners were better cared for than the American miners.

Mr. Aldrich-How are the coal miners of Pennsylwania affected by protection? Mr. Coke-Have you not got protection to coal on Mr. Aldrich-No sir, and there has not been for

a generation any duty on anthracite coal. Bituminous

coal is on the dutiable list, but the great mass of the coal mined in Pennsylvania is anthracite. Mr. Coke went on to quote from the Cleveland Herald a report as to the condition of the colliers of Hazelton, Pa., to the effect that there never had been so much suffering among them as now; that there slavery was complete, and that many of them were sullen and dispirited. In conclusion, he said: "This is protection. This is the American policy. This is high tariff. This is the policy which is claimed to have the sanction of the American people at the late election. This policy has never been indersed by the American people; it never will be. It will be fought as long as there is a sense of justice left. Whenever the American people become so callous—so deadened to a sense of right, so lost to moral obligations as to cease to protest against it—the hour and the time for

dissolution of a representative republican form of government will have come."

Mr. Hawley said he did not know in the State of Connecticut any such people as O'Donnell. There were everywhere some shiftless, drinking, idle men who could not get a living. But in the savings banks of Connecticut, with a population of 670,000, the de-posits amounted to \$102,000,000, most of it the pavings of servants and operatives. Massachusetts had about a proportionate amount, \$315,000,000, in her savings banks. These two facts were a most emphatic answer to what the Senator from Texas had been saying about the condition of the people of New England. If they were the oppressed and degraded slaves that he and others had described them to be, not a month would pass without something like a revclution. When the Russian Grand Duke passed through Connecticut the train had stopped at a station of a manufacturing town just as the operatives were pouring out of the factories. The Grand Duke looked at them and asked: "Where are your peasants!" If the Senator from Texas would tollow the

Dake's example and visit Connecticut he would ask, "Where in the world are your O'Donnells!" [Laugh-Ar. Hoar also replied to Mr. Coke. He denied that there was any such condition of things as that described in O'Donnell's testimony. It was not a true picture of the working people of New England. The operatives of Lowell, he said, could buy Lowell; and the working people of Worcester could buy Worcester with all the factories and capital in it. The stuff which the Senator from Texas talked of and read was pure possesses. pure ponsense. If he went before a Fall River or

Worcester audience of Democrats and undertook to make such a speech he would be received with a uni-

The pill went over without action on Mr. Vest's The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: The Senate bill to provide for the disposal of certain public lands of the United States under the provisions of the homestead law only; the House bill to provide certain arms, ammunition and equipage to the State of Oregon for the militia thereof; the House bill for the issue of military stores to the Governor of Montana for the regular active militia; the House bill granting right of way through certain lands in Minnesota to the Morehead, Leech Lake & Northern Railroad Company.

The House amendment to the Senate bill to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon were non-concurred in, and a conference ordered, and Senators Plumb, Binir and Walthall were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate. After an executive session, adjourned until Jan. 2.

Amendments to the Nicaraguan Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- After routine business the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Mc-Millin, of Tennessee, in the chair, on the Nicaraguan

Nicaraguan government shall be changed without the consent of the United States government, was rejected-18 to 68.

On motion of Mr. Payson, of Iliinois, an amendment was adopted providing that all bonds, stock and certificates shall be issued at the principal office, in New York city. On another motion by him an amendment was adopted providing that all shares, bonds, certificates and other evidence of indebtedness shall be paid for only in cash, to be paid into the company's treasury and used for corporate purposes.

Mr. J. D. Taylor effered an amendment requiring two-thirds of the directors to be citizens of the United States. The amendment was rejected, and an amendment offered by Mr. Holman was adopted, providing that the directors shall be citizens of the United States or of Nicaragua and a majority shall be citizens and residents of the United States.

In the course of a speech in support of the bill, Mr. Oates said that he did not think it would be necessary for the United States to maintain a large navy to proteet American interests on the isthmus, nor did he think that the prosecution of the enterprise would involve the country in a foreign war. While he would not welcome a war at any time, he was not sure that if the cause of the United States was just, a foreign war would be of detriment to this country. He was apprehensive that nothing would ever completely eradicate sectionalism in this country except a foreign war, and if it had no other beneficial result such a war, if it was not a very great and very expensive one, would be worth the outlay.

Mr. Herbert coincided with the views of his colleague. A foreign war might prove to be a great blessing to the people of the United States. If the United States could have a war—a war, of course, in which its cause was just-the union of those who fought on different sides during the late civil war fought on different sides during the late civil war must tend to bring together the people of the whole country. He was afraid that unless the country had a war with a foreign nation, in which the people of the South could demonstrate upon the field of battle their loyalty to the government, the late war would never be forgotten by the North.

Mr. McDonald, of Minnesota, offered an amendment providing that no change of the concessions by Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall be made which in any way affects the rights of American citizens, or the

way affects the rights of American citizens, or the right of the government of the United States to have a voice in the governmental control of the use of the canal until the consent of the United States shall

have been first given. Mr. Scott said that as far as he was concerned, he was ready, not only to vote for the construction of the canal, but if he could get the opportunity, to vote the money out of the treasury to control it. If the country had a foreign war a naval fleet placed in Lake Nicaragua, with the power to go to the Atlantic or Pacific ocean, would be equivalent to two fleets of any other nation. The construction of an inter-oceanic canal was inevitable. It was the solution of the short route to the Indies by way of the American continent. That it would be constructed, if not by this people by a foreign people, was an undoubted fact. That it should be constructed by American capital and by American enterprise went without question, and when it was constructed the men who put their money into it and had the courage to build it ought to look to the American government to protect them in their interests as far as necessary. The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Baker, of New York, an amend-

ment was adopted requiring the company to make a ort to the Secretary of the Interior on the first Monday in each year. The report, which shall be verified by the president and secretary of the company, shall give a detailed statement of the affairs of the company. Any false statement on the part of the officers shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punishable as such. On motion of Mr. Bland an amendment was adopted providing that the United States government shall be

estopped from exercising, at any time, any rights or powers that now exist by virtue of the laws of nations, or that may be acquired through treaty stipulation relative to the transportation of American citizens and their property through the canal.

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the government of the United States shall, at any time, at its own option, have the right to purchase the entire property of the company at a price equal to its actual cost, with interest at the rate of 5

per cent. per annumn. This was rejected, but it was agreed that it might be offered in the House, and a yea and pay vote taken on it. The committee then arose, and the previous ques-tion was ordered on the bill and amendments. Mr. Adams introduced a bill authorizing the city of Lakeview, Ill., to construct a crib in Lake Michigan for water-works purposes. Referred.
On motion of Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, a Senate bill was passed, granting to the Pensacola & Memphis railroad a right of way through the naval and military reservation near Pensacola.

Mr. Gear, of Iows, succeeded in getting through a

bill increasing to \$50 a month the pension of Jacob Rogers, a veteran of the war of 1812, and then the House adjourned till Wednesday, Jan. 2. AN INDIANA PRIZE-FIGHT.

Keating and White Hammer Each Other for Nine Rounds, the Former Winning.

special to the Indianapolis Journes.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 21 .- A prize-fight took place this forenoon between Richard Keating, of this city, and Edward B. White, of Danville, Ill. The same parties fought a ring contest at Perrysville, Ind., on Sunday, Dec. 2, and at the end of the fifth round White failed to respond to time, and the battle was given to Keating. White has been dissatisfied with that result, and insisted on another fight, which Keating finally consented to. This battle took place this morning, and was to a finish, two-ounce gloves being used, the winner to take 75 per cent, and the loser 25 per cent, of the gate receipts. The place chosen for the fight was a large barn near Brookston, White county, on the premises of James Moore. T. J. Wilson, of Peru, was chosen referee, and John Robbins, of Crawfordsville, time-keeper. Ol Gill seconded Keating, and Henry Leonard, of Chicago, was second for White. White stripped at 150 pounds. He is fully six feet tall, and very slender. Keating was thirty-two pounds heavier, and is one inch less than six feet in height. He was not in good condition. It was 10:30 when the men shook hands, and time was called.

Round 1-After short sparring, White struck Keating heavily on the ribs with his right hand. Heavy slugging followed, both combatants being re peatedly hit in the face. Keating tapped the claret from White's nose, and was given first blood. White retaliated with a vicious blow on Keating's nose, which also started blood. This was followed by a terrific right-hand blow on Keating's breast, which stuggered him. The men clinched and some shortarm blows were exchanged. The round ended with White having the best of it.

Round 2-Both men responded quickly, and the hammer-and-tongs blows were resumed. White planted a strong blow on Keating's face and another on his chin. Keating succeeded in landing heavily on White's face. The men clinched, and struggled to the end of the round, each putting in body blows and attempting to wind the other. The round closed without material advantage to either.

Round 3-This was a vicious round from the beginning. Terrific body-blows were exchanged. Keating got in a heavy lick on White's mouth, cutting the inside severely. White struck Keating on the breast, and with such force as to break the thumb of his right hand. He continued to rain in blows as though nothing had happened. Shortarm blows were exchanged, ending with a clinch, and closed with singging.

Round 4-Both men were cautious, and striving for wind. The blows were light at the opening. Heavy blows followed, each man taking punishment. White was forced over against the ropes, Keating raining terrific blows upon his face and body. White planted a strong blow upon Keating's ribs, and nearly knocked the breath out of him. The men were pretty badly blown at the end of the round. Round 5-After sparring for wind. White led off with his right, but was too short, and Keating landed on White's face. The men clenched, but separated, and banged each other terrifically. White planted a strong blow on Keating's neck, but received a severe blow in his face. They clinched, and White claimed he had been fouled, but it was not allowed. Round 6-Both men began pounding away in dead earnest from the start. Any part of the body was good enough mark for blows. White was forced into as corner, and was heavily hit on the neck. He fought pluckily, and got out of his corner. White got

in an upper-cut blow on Keating's mouth. The round ended with heavy hitting.

Round 7—Keating let out his left and landed on White's mouth. White let go both hands and plumped them on Keating's nose. White was bleeding copiously from the cuts in his mouth. A clinch followed, and the men were with difficulty separated.

Round 8-No heavy fighting took place in this round. Both were sparring for wind. Round 9-Both men were cautious. White humped Keating's ribs. Hard fighting collowed. White had gained his "second wind," and was apparently fresher than at the outset. Keating was game. White got in a sledge-hammer blow on Keating's head, but his broken thumb was terribly swelled and gave intense pain. He was irresolute for a moment, and then threw up the contest by pulling off his gloves.

The fight was given to Kesting. White made good fight, considering that he had a broken thumb and was overweighted. The sheriff of White county arrived on the same train that the pugilists departed on, but too late to make any arrests. J. J. Wilson, of Peru, has offered to meet Keating, within three weeks, and the latter says he will accept. He had previously announced that he would not

with White came out. Freight-Car Thieves Captured.

fight another battle, no matter how his contest

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Freight-ear burglaries have been of frequent occurrence in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago switching yards during the last four weeks, and after much trouble the police located the headquarters of the gang which has been doing all the work. In the basement of a lodging-house on Clark street the officers found a wagon-load of plunder, which had been stored there after the forays of the gang. The police this morning made a descent upon the place and captured nine men, who are supused to be concerned in the robberies

A Deadly Shooting Affray.

HONEY GROVE, Tex., Dec. 21 .-- A desperate shoot-Millin of Tennessee, in the chair, on the Nicaraguan hill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Spinoia, of New York, limiting the capital stock of the company to \$100,000,000. The amendment was rejected 25 to 138.

The amendment offered by Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, providing that none of the concessions of the size and both opened fire on the Todds. The latter were riddled and killed. Choate was again shot, and is thought to be fatally wounded. ng affray, which resulted in the death of two men,

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings. FRANCIS MURPHY MEETING-Evening, 7:30 o'clock, at Roberts Park Church. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Robert Downing as Virginius, afternoon; Spartacus, evening. TOMLINSON HALL-Mendelssohn Quintette Club

PARK THEATER-Harry Kernell's Specialty Com-pany, afternoon and evening. BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLORAMA-Market street, between Illinois and Tennessee streets, day

and evening.

Local News Notes. Articles of incorporation were filed, yesterday, by the Alto Natural Gas and Oil Company of Howard county. The capital stock is \$10,000. A residence on Springfield street, across the river. occupied by Dundee Hedges and owned by Daniel Fatout, caught fire from a defective flue last night and was partially destroyed. Loss, \$200.

The following building permits were issued yester-pay: George Curtis, frame cottage, No. 72 West Sec-ond street, \$3,000; H. C. Campbell, frame dwelling, Lincoln avenue, near Broadway street, \$1,900. Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to William F. Enoch and Cora M. Bolander. Rollie Daniels and Fannie B. Capito, Joseph C. Weller and Minnie Branham, John E. Fadenspell and Lulu E. Reed. Malignant diphtheria at Marion has been reported to the State Board of Health by J. H. Forrest, secre-tary of the Grant county board of health. Circular

Members of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Indiana who have not received invitations to the reception and banquet on Jan. 4 and 5 are requested to notify D. W. Cuffin, secretary, who will see that they are supplied The police are making an effort to prevent so many fruit peddlers from operating on Washington street. Eight or nine were arrested yesterday charged with obstructing the street. They all gave bond for their

instructions as to treatment have been forwarded.

appearance in court. Personal and Society.

Miss Helen Wallace will go to Chicago to spend the holidays with Mrs. Annie Perkham. Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Williams. formerly of this city, are spending a few days at the Bates House. Mr. and Miss Pomeroy have issued cards for Wednesday evening, the 26th, from 8 to 12 o'clock. Mrs. Bement Lyman, who has been dangerously ill at Arlington, Vt., for several weeks, is now conva-

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hackedorn will go to Bucyrus, O., to-day to spend Christmas with Mrs. Hackedorn's Mrs. T. A. Hendricks is expected home to-day from Chicago, her eister, Mrs. Litzenberg, being somewhat

Miss Lucy Calkins gave a large dancing party, last night, to her young friends at her home on North Pennsylvania street.

Dr. and Mrs. John Chambers are expected hor to-night, after an absence of several months spent in Europe and New York. Mr. Ernest Morrison has returned from Helena, M. T., to spend the holidays with his mother and sis-

ter at the New Denison House. Professor Lorentz, of Virginia, is spending a few days in the city as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dering on East Seventh street. Festival this ev ning for the children at Plymouth Church. A cantata called "The Gruff Judge and Happy Santa Claus" will be given.

J. M. Huber and Miss Minnie Zinchgrof, daughter

of Fred Zinchgrof, of Dayton, O., will be married Christmas day, at the home of the bride. The congregation of Mayflower Church have ex-tended a call to Rev. E. C. Evans, of the Pacific Con-gregational Church, of St. Paul, Minn. Miss Sara Levy, who gave the art exhibit on Thursday, returned to Oxford yesterday, and will return here Jan. 10, to resume her class in painting and

Mr. Harry Palmer, formerly a well-known young man of this city, but who for the past few years has been in business in St. Paul, Minn., is in the city spending a short time. Attorney-general S. B. Bradford, of Kansas, who

stopped over in this city on his way home from arguing a case in the United State Supreme Court, at Washington, called upon Attorney-general Michener, at the latter's office yesterday. Governor Gray yesterday appointed Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, and John A. Holman, of this city, to represent Indiana at the centan-nial celebration of the inauguration of ex-President George Washington, to be held April 30, 1889.

William L. Lockman and Miss Jessie Pellett were married Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, No. 442 Bellefontaine street. The ceremony, performed by Rev. Swan, was witnessed by quite a number of friends of the bride and groom.

Mr. Lockman is book-keeper for the Supreme Sitting,

Yesterday was an "open day" at the Woman's Club, and nearly two hundred ladies were present. All of the papers were relative to children. The first was "Development of Religious Ideas in Children," read by Mrs. Clara B. Hall, and the second, "Books for Children," read by Mrs. Alice C. McCulloch. The conversation on "The Recreations and Accomplishments of Childhood" was led by Mrs. Benj. D. Walcott, and was general, a great many advancing their ideas on the topics. An earnest conversation was provoked by the music question, as to how young a child should be placed at the plane for prac-tice, and whether music should be cultivated generaly. Some thought that this study and drawing should be a part of the education as much as reading or numbers, and should not be considered an accomplishment. Various incidents were cited of children who had been interested in useful things and not altogether in play. Children brought up on some of the plans proposed would be models indeed.

The Third Christian Church was crowded last night by an enthusiastic audience to listen to an excellent programme prepared by Mr. Barclay Walker, given for the benefit of the organ fund. A beautiful new organ has been placed in position. It is of oak, and tastefully finished. Mr. Robert oak, and tastefully finished. Mr. Robert
A. Newland gave a recital, assisted by
well-known talent. The programme, after a few remarks by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Van Buskirk, included
"Improvisitier," by Mr. Newland, and violin solo,
"Prayer," by Leonard, by Mr. M. H. Spades, who, in
response to applause, gave "How Can I Leave Thee?"
and "Old Folks at Home." In addition were the arrangement and accompaniment by Mr. Barclay Walker; trio, "Praise Ye," by Mrs. Walker and Misses Lizzie and Sadie Walker; "Love Song;" "Gavotte," by Mr. Newland; recitation; "Traumerie," solo by Mr. Spades; organ solo, "Schubert's Serenade," by Mr. Newland; vocal solo, "Better Land," by Miss Sadie Walker, and "March Triumphale," on the organ. A series of concerts will be given at intervals of two and three weeks, in which the best talent that can be obtained will take part.

THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

A Long Discussion by School Commissioners on the Outlay of Money Required.

The School Board last night discussed the question of manual training in the schools. Mr. Haughey, who is chairman of the committee having the subject in charge, reported that progress was being made in providing for this class of instruction in the North-side High school. The rooms to be occupied, he said, had been fitted up, and the committee was now ready to purchase an engine, boiler and lathes. Superintendent Jones stated that out of the \$1,000 appropriated, \$162.37 had been expended for carpenters' tools, and that engine and boiler would cost

\$400, with an additional expense of \$200 for putting them in place. It will be necessary to pay \$264 for eight lathes, \$77 for shafting, \$25 for belting and \$40 for additional tools. Mr. Hendrickson, the building and supply agent, stated that he had prepared ten rooms at a cost of \$400. It will, in his opinion, take at least \$1,800 to put the laboratory in good order. As the expense was going beyond the appropriation, he desired to have some instructions from the

board before going ahead with the work. Mr. Baker said it was his understanding that \$1,000 was to cover the whole expense of fitting up the rooms and putting in the machinery, and he did not believe the board was able at this time to incur any additional expense.

Mr. Loeper did not like the idea of establishing an industrial school on the North Side unless there was one on the South Side also. He believed the latter locality was the proper place for such a school. "The majority of the men of the South Side are mechanics," said he. "Many of them work in the machine-shops and mills of various kinds where iron is handled. If the sons of these men had the privilege of attending some school where mechanical drawing is taught it would be a great benefit to them. A school on the North Side, where the work is in wood only, does not benefit them any. There ought to be an industrial school on the South Side where work in iron is taught" In conclusion he thought that if too much was expended on the North-side school, the South-side people would get nothing.

Superintendent Jones assured Mr. Loeper that if the school, as proposed, proved a success, it was the intention to establish one on the South Side for the training of young men in working in iron.

Mr. Conner said it was his understanding that the present school was only to be an experiment, and if it proved a successe one was to be established on the South Side. He thought if the board could get the present school started for \$2,000 it should be satisfied. He felt confident that such schools were to be a feature of the edneational system in Indianapolis within a few

Superintendent Jones remarked that if anybe treated with the same fairness as the teaching of history, arithmetic, geography, or any other study in the public schools. It seemed to him that there was a great interest and belief in the dignity of manual labor. There ought to be a sentiment which would place the school on a level with other instruction. A successful

too small, in the first place, and be did not see how money could be expended to greater advantage. He, therefore, moved that the sum of \$400 additional to the \$1,000 be appropriated.

Mr. Greenstreet thought the outlay would reach \$2,000 before the school was established. and the board ought not to appropriate that much money for the purpose. The school was only an experiment. Superintendent Jones assured the board that

the experiment was a success, and Mr. Haughey's resolution appropriating \$400 additional was then passed, Mr. Greenstreet alone voting against it. The finance committee reported bills for the last two weeks amounting to \$1,147.14. The

bills were ordered paid. The committee also reported that since the last meeting of the board warrants amounting to \$16,602.21 had been drawn upon the treasury.

A Safe Forced Open. The safe in Ward Bros.' drug store, on East Washington street, was forced open, early yesterday morning, by burglars, who secured \$50 in money and many valuable papers. They entered the building through a second story window in the rear, and for an alarm signal attached a battery to one end of a string, the other end of which was run through the keyhole of the front door to a sentinel on the side-walk. No one learned of what had been done until the cierks came to the store to begin the business of the day.

A New Association.

"The Indianapolis Gram and Feed Company" is the title of a new association formed by members of the old firm of J. A. Closser & Co., which filed articles with the county recorder, yesterday, and will do a grain, flour and elevator business. The capital stock is \$20,000, in shares of \$100, and no member will directors of the new company are Milton A. Woolen, George W. Johnston, Horace E. Kinney and Charles J. Colgan.

An Irreclaimable Thief.

Thomas Williams has been known to every local policeman who has served within the past twentyfive years. Half of that time he has spent in the pen itentiary. He never steals anything very valuable, but he has such a mania for larceny that he can't keep out of prison. Only last week he was released, and yesterday he stole a bucket, because, as he said, he wanted to get back to the penitentiary.

Mendelsohn Quintet Club. This evening the Mendelsohn Quintet Club, an organization that has won the encomiums of the musical critics for years, will appear at Tomlinson Hall. Miss Alice Ryan, a soprano of fine method and voice, is the soloist. The concert is to be given under the auspices of Division No. 56, U. R., K. of P.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

That 1889 is near at hand we have ocular proof in the receipt of three pretty calendars from Nims & Knight, of Troy, N. Y. "The Sunshine calendar" (75 cents), is printed in colors on sheets of card-board about six inches square and hung from a nickel-plated rod. The back-ground of each of the twelve designs for the various months is an intricate pattern in red and gold, a circular space in the middle displaying a Cupid in various frisky attitudes not apparently gov-Cupid in various frisky attitudes not apparently governed by the seasons since his attire—a pair of wings—is suggestively tropical throughout. There are verses for each month on "the other side." "The Schiller Calendar" (50 cents), is shaped like a large fan, has a portrait and "ideal heads" of Wallenstein, the Maid of Orleans, Mary Stuart, wallenstein, the Maid of Orleans, Mary Stuart, and William Tell, with a block of "selections in the original and translation for every week in the year." "The George Eliot Calendar (75c.) is a showy piece of lithography, depicting the Donnithorne Arms and Griff House, with the author's face and Romola and Hetty on either hand. All these are tasteful and artistic. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Astronomy with an Opera-glass," by Garrett P. Serviss, is intended to serve as a popular introduction to the study of the starry heavens with the simplest of optical instruments. The descriptions of the con-stellations are in popular language, and with the aid of the maps and directions any one can, with a little study, and with a pair of good opera-classes, trace most of them very satisfactorily. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill

Eggleston's "History of the United States and Its People," for the young, already published as a school edition, is now published as a "Household History." The present edition is larger and fuller than the other and makes, in one good-sized volume, quite a complete and attractive history of our country and its people. It is intended primarily for the young, but will be popular with older readers as well. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Rome or Reason, a Memoir of Christian and Extra-Christian Experience," by N. R. Waters, purports to be an analytical comparison of Romanism and Protestantism, with a conclusion in favor of the former. What the author calls "Protestant dogmatics" he says are "very flimsy and worthless." What is this but dogmatism? New York: Charles P. Somerby. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

The excellent "Story of the Nations" series is continued by "The Story of Holland" by James G. Thorold Rogers. Holland has a very interesting history, and in these pages it is told in a very interesting manner. The volumes of this series are printed in uniform style on fine, heavy paper and handsomely bound. Price \$1.50 each. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Indianapo-lis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"From Flag to Flag" is the figurative title of a volume which describes a woman's adventures and experiences in the South during the war, and some journeyings in Mexico and Cuba. The author, Eliza McHatton Ripley, is a Southern woman, and her story has the interest that pertains to personal experience. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Memory; What It Is and How to Improve It," by David Kay, F. R. S., is published as Volume VIII in the International Education series. It is a thorough, exhaustive and philosophic treatise on the memory in practical operations of life. Cloth, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Corapany.

"The Tory's Daughter," a novel by A. G. Riddle. a Washington lawyer, is a romantic story of the Northwest during the war of 1812, in which whites and Indians figure. The dullness of the story is relieved by some historical facts. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons: Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. Cloth, \$1.50.

A queer literary hodge-podge is a volume styled "Masterpieces," containing Æsop's Tables, Pope's Essay on Man and selections from the poems of Milton. Coleridge and Goldsmith. The selections are good and the binding handsome. Illustrated. New York: Fowler & Wells. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

A very bright and attractive juvenile book is "Worthington's Annual," embracing a great variety of nice short stories for young readers and upwards of five hundred pretty pictures. It is handsomely bound; price, \$1.50. New York: Worthington &

Co. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. "Gems of Art" is a collection of twelve photogravures from original paintings owned by Theo. N. Vail, of Boston. They make a very pretty collection, and can be ordered by mail of the publishers, Nims & Knight, Troy, N. Y. Price, \$3. Indianapolis: The Bowen Merrill Company.

"Chrystal, Jack & Co." and "Delta Bixby" are two stories for children by Kirk Munroe, author of "The Flamingo Feather," etc. They are published together in a pretty volume by Harper & Brothers, New York. Illustrated. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Com-

"A Manual of Decorative Composition" by Henri Mayeux, professor of decorative art in the municipal schools of Paris, is a neat book in art for engineers, decorators, architects and industrial artists. It is a very practical work and copiously illustrated.

"Under the Magnolias," by Dr. Lyman W. Denton, treats of suffrage reform in the guise of a semi-novel. in which fact, argument and fiction figure promis-cuously. New York: Funk & Wagnalls: Indianopolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. Cloth, \$1.50.

"All Sorts and Conditions of Men," a novel by Walter Besant, is styled by the author "an impossible story;" but he admits that he does not know why it should be so called. New York: Harper & Brothers; Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. "By Lawn and Lea" is a collection from different

authors on out-door topics, very prettily illustrated

by Alice M. Baumgras. It makes a nice gift book. Price, \$1.50. Published by Nims & Knight, Troy, "Winter Sketches from the Saddle," by John Codman, describes a series of horse-back rides taken for health. It is pleasantly written but lacks point. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

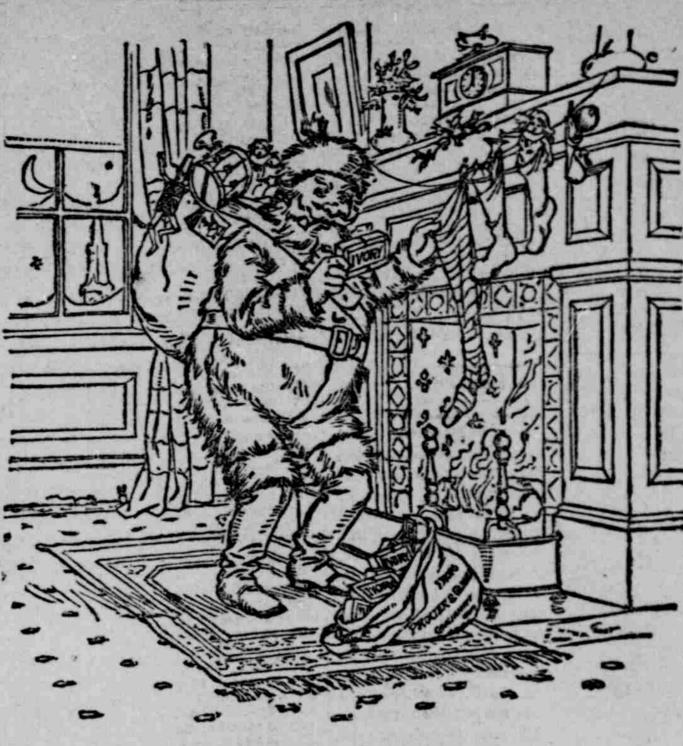
"Annie Kilburn," a novel, by W. D. Howells, is published in handsome book form by Harper & Brothers, New York. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Mer-"The Secret of the East," by Felix L. Oswald, is an

attempt to trace the origin of the Christian religion in Oriental philosophies. New York: Charles P. Som-Love in the Departments.

Washington Letter. The half hour at noon which most of the de-

partments give the employes for lunching purposes is the time when most of these old lovers training school, he said could not be established here without money. The iron shop should be placed on the South Side next year.

Mr. Haughey regarded manual training as a very important matter. The appropriation was



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ever be able to get married. But there is nothing to prevent their walking up and down together. Now and then, however, one of these couples whom we have seen among the walking lovers for years either gets some windfail from fortune's tree or gets desperate-in either event getting married. Then we all congratulate them in our hearts, whether we have ever been introduced to them or not, for we feel that they are old friends with whom we do well to re-

Forming a Melon Trust.

Columbia (S. C.) Special. A meeting of melon-growers of the State was held at Blackville, to-day, to form a watermelon alliance or trust. Planters of over six thousand acres were present. The melon-growing region extends from Branchville to Augusta. Ga., along the line of the South Carolina railroad, and is embraced in Barnwell and Aiken counties. Last year the shipments were over 2,000,000 melons. Colonel M. Brown was elected president. The trust will meet on Dec. 26, when rules will be adopted, and it is expected arrangements will be made for limiting acreage, fixing prices, etc. The association will probably establish agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Chicago.

Got \$5,000 for Her Nose.

Hackensack (N. Y.) Special. On the second Sunday evening in September, 1887, Miss Emma Trautwein alighted from a Delaware. Lackawanna & Western train at Lindburst, and in passing along a board walk fell over an obstruction, breaking her nose and marring her beauty. She sued the company, alleging that there was no light in or about the station, and that the walk was obstructed by ties and plank. The defense put in a denial of facts alleged, and pleaded that Miss Trantwein had no right to travel on Sunday. It was proved that she was on a mission of mercy, baving been to the city for a sick mother. The jury gave her a verdict of \$5,000.

Read the Journal.

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Birthday Book of Musical Composers, \$1.25, or Stray Notes from Famous Musicians, 25 cts., by Ditson & Co. call attention to their BAND and ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS, to their GUITARS (wonderfully good and cheap), BANJOS, MANDO-LINS, etc. Most of these are kept at their Branch Store (J. C. Haynes & Co., 33 Court street, Boston). Please send to that address for full description and

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